relevant sources of grey literature. Inclusion criteria: 1. All evaluated initiatives: successful, unsuccessful, and inconclusive; 2. Initiatives implemented in any region, sub-region, or country, etc. no matter the level of economic development or government unit level; 3. Initiatives targeting at micro, meso, or macro-level, within or outside the realm of precarious employment; 4. Reports and peer-reviewed primary studies with a qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-methods design; 5. English, Catalan, Danish, Dutch, French, Italian, Norwegian, Spanish or Swedish language studies.

**Results** Our results will be grouped according to the specific outcomes targeted by interventions, such as health, well-being, health equity, work environment conditions and characteristics, access to social security services or benefits, and worker skills.

**Conclusions** By sharing our intermediate findings, we hope to get feedback from key stakeholders and learn of interventions that we may have missed through the literature search. Given the increase in precarious work in both highly-developed and developing countries, we have to strengthen and diversify our efforts to address such challenges.

**Rapid-Fire Presentations**

**Agricultural exposures**

**RF-33 OCCUPATIONAL RISK EXPOSURES TO PESTICIDES AMONG FARMERS AND FARMWORKERS IN THE PHILIPPINES**

**Objective** This was a cross-sectional study conducted among 534 farmers in the largest vegetable-producing area in the northern part of the Philippines. This study assessed ergonomic risk factors, and occupational health and safety conditions, among farmers exposed to multiple pesticides.

**Methods** Methods consisted of interviewer-guided survey questionnaires on pesticide use among farmers, agricultural safety risk factors associated with pesticide exposure, and physical health assessment. Subjects were selected using multi-stage random sampling, yielding a total of 534 farmers.

**Results** The majority of study subjects were males (53.3%), with a mean age of 47 years old. Occupational exposure accounted for major exposure (84.8%). Farmers often complained of headache (69.4%) and dizziness (41.0%) after their exposure to pesticides. As for common respiratory symptoms, farmers often complained of coughing (39.4%), difficulty of breathing (15.6%), breathlessness (14.9%) and having pulmonary secretions (13.3%). Farmers reported pesticide spills on their body parts while spraying (79%), and 49% complained of getting sick because of their work. Of those who got ill, 69.8% did not receive any medical attention. 40.9% of the farmers were diagnosed with abnormal physical examination findings and less than 10% of the farmers exhibited abnormal laboratory results.

**Conclusion** The results showed that farmers were exposed to pesticides while undertaking their agricultural work and that certain occupationally-related health symptoms manifested themselves. This underscores the need to improve protection measures so as to reduce the exposure of farmers to pesticides.